

A FULL
ACCOUNT
OF THE LATE

Siege and Surrender

OF THE

City of Mons

numb

Vauban

WITH THE

Number of the Slain and Wound

As well within the City, as in the French

To which is added, The

Articles of Surrender

Dauphin's notes

WITH

The Dauphin, and Monsieur Vauban's Entrance
the City: The manner of the Governor's March
and his Speech to the Dauphin: With the French Behaviour
ment of the Inhabitants of Mons, and the Towns and Villages
And several other Material Occurrences, that has happened since

LICENSED, J. Fraiser. 1691.

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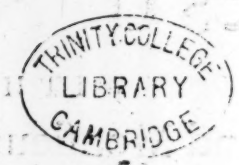
M U C C A

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know how to use it to their advantage.

CONFIDENTIAL



CAMBRIDGE
 1910

1961-1962

LOUISIANA, through for Robert Williams at the time in
Birmingham, 1968.

*An Impartial Account of the Late Famous Siege, and
most Noble Defence of MONS, &c.*

MONS, as it hath been the Miracle of the Age, and Wonder of its Enemies (for unparallel Courage and Resolution) ought now to be the Work of each Ingenious Writer, and Discourse of every Martial Man, Fame has already spoke sufficient in the praise of that undaunted City, whose Actions I now mean to particularize.

But before I enter upon the particulars of the Siege, I shall give the Reader an Account of the Province of *Hanault*, and scituation of *Mons*. *Hanault* is so named of the River *Hayne*, which runs through it. It is the chief of the *Walloon* Provinces, it bordereth on the North with *Brabant* and *Flanders*, belonging to the King of *Spain*, on the South with *Champain* and *Piccardy*, two Provinces belonging to the *French*, on the East with the Province of *Namur*, and on the West with the *Scheld*, and part of *Flanders Gallican*. It is twenty Leagues long, and sixteen broad; the Air is whollome, and the Soil good, by reason that the Country is watered with many Rivers, as the *Scheld*, the *Sambre*, the *Tender*, and many other small Rivulets: There are also in it many Lakes, Marshes, Ponds, Pools,

Fountains, goodly Woods and pleasant Forests. It aboundeth with fragrant and fair Pastures and Meadows for all kind of Cattle, with good Fruits and profitable Trees, and is replenished with great plenty of good Corn. In some part of it are *Iron-Mines*, *Lead*, and Quarries of *Stone*, for all kind of Buildings, with great Store of *White-lime* and *Coal*.

In this Country are Twenty Four Walled Towns; namely, *Mons*, *Valenciennes*, *Bouchain*, *Quefnoy*, *Conat*, *Landreffy*, *Amesnes*, *Chimay*, *Mariemburg*, *Segny*, *Brain le Compte*, *Eughien*, *Halle*, *Lesme*, *Cheure*, *Ath*, *St. Guislaine*, and *Leaze*. There are also 950 Villages, with many Castles and Signiories. Many of the Villages are great and fair, and have Titles of Honour annexed to them; as, *Pequicourt*, *Fontayn*, *Laling*, *Montigny*, *Antonig*, *Barlamon*, *Barbaufon*, *Aimeries*, and many others.

The City of *MONS*, or *Berghen*, receives its Name from its Scituation, which latter, in their Language, signifies a Mountain or Hill; but the rise of the Earth there is so gentle, as it cannot be said to be Mountainous.

The City is strong, as well by natural Scituation, as the mutual Industry

of Fortifications. It is cut through on the lower side by a little Rivulet called *Trulla*, which as soon as it goes out of it, falls into another somewhat bigger, called *Hayne*, which crossing through the Province, before it be gotten quite out, falls into the *Scheld*; and on this side is a *Moras*, the Earth here being very Spungy: It's Fortified likewise round about with strong and excellent Walls, Turrets, and Gates; to which are joyned many Regular Works, according to the Modern way, as Horn-works, Half-Moons, Counterscarps, Bastions, Redoubts, &c. there are likewise three large deep Ditches or Moats, with a strong Castle or Cittadel, very good Ramparts, and a River running by the Fortifications.

The Buildings of the City, both private and publick, were very fair and

beautiful; here is the noble Nunnery of *St. Valdrude*; their Churches are Built after the Ancient manner of Architecture, with sumptuous Arches, and goodly Pillars of Marble and Porphyry; the *Stadt Heuse* or Town-Hall is of excellent Workmanship. This City was surpris'd by the *French* Hugonets in the Year 1572. who got in great quantities of Arms in Fatts, under pretence of Merchandize; and having seiz'd on the Gates, they let in the Army of Count *Lodowick* of *Nassau*, Brother to a *William* Prince of *Orange*, but it was soon after retaken for the King of *Spain*, by the Duke of *Alva*. The Prince *de Bergh*, who was the late Governor, has his Title from the Place, and most, or all his Estate lies in the Province, he is related to the House of *Nassau*.

The First Letter.

THE *French* King having had a long-
ing desire to bring this City to his
Subjection, resolv'd, by an early Cam-
paign, on the attempting of it this
Spring, pursuant to which Resolutions,
he caus'd to be laid up this last Winter
in *Valenciennes*, *Cambray*, and other
Frontier Places, vast and almost Incre-
dible quantities of Hay, Oats, and o-
ther Forrage for a numerous Army of
Horse: And having given Orders to
his Generals to draw his Troops from
their several Quarters, as well on the

side of the *Rhine*, as in *Flanders*, send-
ing the very Troops of his Household,
Grand Muletters, *Gens d'Arms*, and
Light Horse, &c. On the 14 of *March*,
New-Style, the *French* Army, Com-
manded by the Duke of *Luxembourg*,
and the Marquis *de Boufflers*, &c.
directed their March towards *Mons*.
On the 15th, their Cavalry, consisting
of 42 Squadrons, began to Invest it in
a formal manner. The 16th and 17th
was spent chiefly in the Marching up
of the Foot, and the Regular placing
them

them in their several Posts. On the 18th the Marquis *de Boufflers* sent a Summons to the Prince *de Bergue*, to Surrender the Town on Honourable Conditions, telling him, *The King, the Dauphine, and all the flower of France would be there to oblige him to it*: But the Prince rejected his Proposals, telling him, *That he was glad to hear that so great a King would be there in Person, to be witness of the Gallant and Brave Defence he was resolved to make*; at the same time, as well Burghers as Regular Troops, with an unanimous Voice and undaunted Resolutions, resolved to defend it to the utmost of their Lives and Fortunes; which Answers, not suiting with the *French* desire, nor the hopes they had of an early Surrender, made them prepare for Action. This Evening the Garrison made a Sally on the Enemy, with 1800 young Men of the Town on Foot, and Four Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, Commanded by Colonel *Harcourt*; and in this Action they cut off 500 of the *French*. The 19th the *French* began to work on their Line of Circumvallation, having forced in near 20000 Boors or Country People that Inhabit in the Neighbourhood of *Mons*, employing them as well in working on their Lines, as digging drains for the Marshes, which render'd the Town inaccessible on the

side towards *France*; and for the more effectual draining of the *Moras*, the brought along with them new Invented Machines, likewise great Planks for their Cannon: They work'd very hard in their Trenches, the 19th, 20th, and 21st. On the other side, the Garrison was not Idle: On the 20th, the Inhabitants made a great Fire to destroy the Blinds of the Enemy: And on Sunday the 21st, they made a great Sally in order to demolish a Fortified Mine near the Counterscarp; in which Action 200 *French* were Killed and Drowned. On the 22^d, the *French* King came into the Camp in Person, being accompanied with the *Dauphin*, the Duke *de Charles*, the Prince of *Condé* &c. and as the *French* gave out, That the King brought with him Seven Millions in Gold, to distribute among such as should signalize their Valour in the Siege: It was thought that the Trenches would have been opened this day, but not being ready, the *French* King made very little stay in the Camp, but returned to *St. Guislain*, where he has his Quarters; and the *Dauphin* to his Quarters at *Maubège*. The *French* King thinking himself so sure of reducing the Place immediately, that while he was in the Camp, he gave the Government of it to the *Sieur de Rubempré*, a Colonel of his Guards.

The Second Letter.

THE Garrison of *Mons* was Composed of 6 Regiments of *Dutch*, of *Germans*, 2 of *Walloons*, one of *Spaniards*, and 800 *Spanish* Horse, making in all about 6500 Men; and the *Burghers* that bore Arms in the Town were about the same Number, most of them Disciplined and well experienced Men; the Garrison, to prevent their being incommoded by the enemies *Bombs*, immediately applied themselves to uncover their Houses, and unpave their Street; the Regular Garrison had generally the Command of the Out-Works, and the *Burghers*, that of the Ramparts, and in the Town the Magazines; it being their own voluntary desire, and there was always a great Harmony and good understanding between the *Burghers* and the Regular Troops; there was a reasonable practice discovered in the Town to have blown up the great Magazine of Powder, which was very near taking effect, the lighted Match being found within few Inches of the Train, several of the Conspirators were seized, (proving to be *French* Spies;) but the Principal who was an Advocate, and out of whose Garden the Mine was made, made his Escape to

the *French* Army. On the 24th. Colonel *Branaccio*, and several other considerable Officers got into the Town; At the same time the Prince de *Beigne*, the Governour, sent a Gentleman to the Marquis de *Castanaga* Governour of *Flanders*, to Inform him of the State and Condition of the Town. On the 25th. Monsieur *Louis* sent a Bravado Message to the Magistrates and *Burghers* of *Mons*, that in consideration the *King* had been there in Person, for every day they held out, they should pay One hundred Crowns.

On the other Hand, A Gentleman got into the Town, with a Message from the Governour of *Flanders*, wherein he acquainted the Magistrates and *Burghers*, that they should be freed from Taxes for twenty Years if they defended the Place till Relief came; At a Council of War in the *French* Camp, at which were the Famous Monsieur *Vaubon*, and four other Engineers, they assured the *King* that he should take the Place in 10 Days, from the time of his Troops first appearing before it; Publick Prayers were made at *Paris*, and in all the *French* Conquests for the Success of the *French* Army at this Siege.

The Third Letter.

ON the 26th. about Eleven a Clock at Noon, the *French* opened their Trenches with three Batteries, with which they began to play on the Town; their Lines of Circumvallation were of a vast Circuit, extending at least four Leagues, their Trenches were eight Foot deep, and twenty two Foot broad. In the Afternoon of the same Day, the *French* began to play on the Town, from three Batteries, one near the Gate of *Barlemont*, the other betwixt the Gates of *Havery* and *Nimy*; they continued for three Days, successively, to Fire very furiously, and threw into the Place great Numbers of *Bombs*, many of which were of 500 l. weight; they continued to Batter the Place with 150 pieces of Cannon, most of which were 48 pounders. The *French* King, at his Arrival in the Camp on the 22th. took a Review of his Army, which was then increased to 48000 Foot, and 20000 Horse, without Reckoning the Army under the Marshal de *Humeirs*, which lay 4 Leagues from *Mons*, and consisted of 20000 Men, being designed to observe the Confederates on the Coast of *Lisle*, and, if occasion were, to joyn the *French* Army. The *French* *Bombs* on the first and second days after the opening the Trenches, set several Houses on fire in the Town; but by the in-

defatigable Industry of the Burghers they were soon Quenched; one of their first Batteries, by reason of the looseness of the Earth, sunk in, that their Balls could hardly reach the Wall of the City; they kept playing from Morning till Night, and by Night sent forward their Approaches. The Enemy on the 27th. made several Attacks on the Outworks, but particularly on *Wind-Mill Hill*, and a Redoubt which stands near the Suburbs, on the River; but were as often, with great Bravery, Repulsed by the Garrison with the loss of 800 Men, among which were several considerable Officers: But, with their fourth Attack in the Evening, they made themselves Masters of it. But the next Morning the Besieged retook it, who not being able to keep it, blew up the *Mill*, and retir'd into the Town: In these four Assaults the *French* lost 2000 Men.

On *Thursday* the 29th, early in the Morning, the Enemy made a great and Vigorous Attack upon an *Hornwork*, which was the Outwork that cover'd the Hornwork that's next to the Gate of *Barlemont*, (on which first chiefly they Attackt the Town,) but were receiv'd by the Besieged, with great Resolution and Bravery; and after a very sharpe Dispute, the *French* were beaten back with a great Slaught-

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On *Thursday* the 29th, early in the Morning, the Enemy made a great and Vigorous Attack upon an Half Moon, which was the Outwork that cover'd the Hornwork that's next to the Gate of *Barlemont*, (on which first chiefly they Attackt the Town,) but were receiv'd by the Besieged, with great Resolution and Bravery; and after a very sharpe Dispute, the *French* were beaten back with a great Slaught

ter; and soon after the Besieged made three very successful Sallies; In which, and in the Attack the *French* just before made on the Horn-work, they killed above 1200 Men, with little

loss on the side of the Besieged; The *French* were likewise observed to carry away above 60 Wagon-Loads of their Wounded Men, to the Camp.

The Fourth Letter.

ON the 30th, the *French* Troops were observed to be in a continual Motion from one side of their Camp to the other, which plainly discover'd their uneasiness, for fear Relief should come to the Town; the next day they ordered a Camp to be Marked out, for 70000 Chosen Men, Commanded by the *Dauphin*; at the same time they ordered great Numbers of the *Boars* to be employ'd in Cutting down Timber-trees, to be assistant to them, in barricading up the cover'd Road that leads to *Brussels*. April the first, the enemies Cannon having widened the breach in the Half-Moon, of the Horn-work that's next to the Gate of *Bar-mont*, they gave order for the Storming of it a third time, which they did with 7000 chosen Men, a great part of which were *Switzers*; and after a sharp Dispute, wherein they had killed a great many Men, they carried the Fort; the *French* had killed and wounded in these three several Assaults, (as the Deserters give account) above 100 Men, among which were many Officers of Note; the first Attack they made was with 4000, the second

with 6000, and this last with 7000. By Deserters, that lately Arriv'd in the Town, we understood that the *French* Army were increased to a vast Body, there being the chief Force and Flower of *France*, as likewise most of the *English* Gentlemen and Officers, who were Retainers on the late King *James*; that the *French* were judged to be in the whole, that is, in the Trenches before the Place, in their Camp, and upon the Lines in *Flanders*, about 85 Battalions, and 200 Squádrans; that is, about One hundred thousand Men, of which there was already killed, Sick and Wounded about twelve thousand: That the Marquis *de Bonflier's* Headquarters were at the Abby of *St. Denis*; and those of the Marshal *de Luxenburg*, the same he had in the year 1678, when the Prince of *Orange* obliged him to quit the Blockus of *Mons*: That the great Officers of the *French* Army, were mightily surpriz'd at the Vigorous Defence made by the Besieged; for that when they first set down before it, they expected to have carried the Placé in few days: That besides *Boufflers* and *Luxenburg*, there was

was in the Camp the Marshal *de Durais*, and *la Fevillade*, who Commanded as Generals; and under them Commanded the Prince *de Soubize*, the Marquis *de Foyeuse*, the Sieur *du Rubantel*, the Duke *de Vendesme*, and the Sieur *Rose*, as Lieutenant-Generals;

and the Marquis *de Villars*, the Marquis *de Congis*, the Duke *de Bourbon*, the Prince *de Conti*, the Duke *de Maine*, the Grand Prior of France, and the Count *de Mont Chevreuil*, as Marshals de Camp.

The Fifth Letter.

HIS Britanick Majesty, having receiv'd an Account at *Loo*, by an Expres from the Marquis *de Castanaga*, That on the 15th past, the City of *Mons* was Invested by the French Cavalry, prepared for his speedy Return to the *Hague*; and in the mean time gave Orders for the drawing together, with all possible diligence, the Troops of *Holland*, *Brandenburgh*, *Liege*, &c. and that they should March directly to the Neighbourhood of *Brussels*. On the 21st, in the Evening, the King Arriv'd at the *Hague*: Prince *Waldeck* waited on His Majesty that Night; and having receiv'd His Orders, the next day to *Brussels*. On the 26th, the King left the *Hague*, taking his Journey to *Flanders*, by the way of *Breda*: The Duke of *Zell* followed His Majesty on the 27th, accompanied with the Baron *de Chauvet*, of the *Lunenburgh* Forces. His Majesty, before His departure from the *Hague*, declared the Count *de Solms* General of the Foot; the Earl of *Portland*, Monsieur *Overkirk*, Monsieur *Opdam*, and Monsieur *Zulestine*, Monsieur

Holsoppel, Count *Tilly*, and Monsieur *Ittersum*, Major Generals of the Horse; and Count *Walraet* of *Nassau*, Monsieur *Zobel*, Monsieur *du Tel*, and Count *Noyelles*, Major Generals of Foot. On the 26th, in the Evening, the King Arriv'd at *Breda*, where he was receiv'd with all possible demonstrations of Joy & Respect: His Majesty continued there till Sunday-Morning; at which time He set forward for *Vilvoord*, in his way to *Hall*, in order to put himself at the Head of the Confederate-Army, that was Rendezvouzing there; which Place is about six English Miles from *Brussels*, in the Road to *Mons*. On Saturday the first of April, the King set forward for *Vilvoord*, and Arrived there late that Night. On Monday His Majesty viewed, and on Tuesday Mustered His Army, and Encamped in the Neighbourhood of *Brussels*. On Wednesday the Army Marched to *Hall*, where they expected the coming up of the Troops that had not joyned them, as well as part of the Artillery. On Thursday the 6th, about Three in the Afternoon, at which

time, all the Troops and Artillery were not come up; but the King viewed then 30000 Foot, and 15000 Horse: The Train of Artillery is composed of 71 Pieces of Cannon, and 14 Mortars. This Evening the *Scotch* Regiments of Infantry, and the *Spanish* Cavalry, Arriv'd in our Camp, to the Number of about 7000 Men. Great numbers of *Switzers* daily Desert, and come into our Camp from the *French* Army; they give an Account of the hard Treatment they have receiv'd in this Siege, from

the *French* King; That they were always forc'd on the most deperate Attacks, and yet refused the Exercise of their Religion: They likewise tell us, that a most Malignant Flux rag'd much in the *French* Camp, great number of Waggons, with Sick and Wounded Men, going daily from the *French* Camp to the adjacent Towns; and likewise, That the *French* had lost many of their best Officers and Engineers in the Siege.

The Sixth Letter.

BY Deferters that lately come into the Town, from the *French*-Camp, we receiv'd an Account, That the *Sieur Megrim*, a Famous Engineer, having been Wounded in both his Arms, the *French* King had given Orders for his immediate carrying to *Tournay*, and given directions for some of his own Chyrurgeons to take care of him: That the King had forbid all the great Officers of the Army to quit their Posts; not being without his Fears, that he should be Attack'd by the King of *Great Britain*: He likewise Commanded the Duke de *Chartres*, not to go into the Trenches without his Order: That on the 18th some of our Deferters came into the *French*-Camp; who assured them, That we had abundance of all things in the City; and that every day some entred the Town, by the

Marshes; and that we were daily in expectation of Succours: on which they ordered the Marshes to be more narrowly Guarded; and that they would make their utmost Efforts, for the more speedy carrying the Place: that the Duke de *Maine*, and the Grand Prior of *France*, were killed in the Trenches; and that the Marquis de *Boufflers*, and the Duke de *Vendosme*, were dangerously Wounded: That in the several Attacks they made on the Half-Moon of the Horn-Work, they had lost above 6000 Men. We cannot sufficiently express the Courage of the Besieged; the Parents could scarce keep their Children, the Wives their Husbands, and those of the most Wealthy of the Inhabitants, from running into the greatest dangers, through Fire and Power. And as the Garrison

consisted of divers Nations, they strove with a kind of Emulation, every one to signalize himself for the Honour of his Country.

Last *Saturday* Night, the Enemy made a great Assault upon that part of the Counterscarp, that lies between

the Horn-work, and the Two Half-Moons, but were beat back with very great loss; having besides 2000 private Sentinels and Subalterian Officers, Fifteen Captains Killed, out of Twenty that Commanded the Party.

The Seventh Letter.

WE doubt not but the News of the Surrender of *Mons* will be very Surprising to you, considering the Vigorous and Obstinate Defence they for some time made, and the many and great Successes they had gained on the Enemy, particularly in the Attack they made on the Seventh at Night, upon the Counterscarp that covers the Hotn-work of *Barlemont-Gate*.

Mons Capitulated on the Eighth instant, notwithstanding the Garrison was not in the least Distress, wanting neither Ammunition nor Provisions; the main Body of the Soldiers were likewise strong and hearty, having not lost, during the whole Siege, above 500 Men of their Number, and some Sick and Wounded, and had baffled and grievously Slaughtered the Enemy in all their Assaults, in as much that the *French* Officers were forc'd to drive on their Men, with their Swords in their hands, to the Attacks; and the *Switzers*, (who were never us'd to turn Tail) being Commanded to

renew an Attack, where the Garrison had Foiled them before, refused the same, and many of them Deserted into the Town and else-where: Upon all which bad Successes, as divers Deserters report, the *French* King, despairing of his Conquest, designed in a day or two to Raise the Siege, and March off with his Army; besides, his numerous Body of Horse had spent all his Magazines of Forrage, &c. But during this Success of the Garrison, and Despair of the Enemy, the *French* King's Plot took effect in the Town, for the Priests raised a Mutiny among the Burghers, by this Argument, *viz.* That they being good Catholics, ought not to Defend a Town that was to be put into the Hands of *Hereticks*; upon which the Burghers, accompanied with their Wives, &c. got together, and were headed by Two Prelates (who, without doubt, are to be made *French* Cardinals, or at least, to have Fat Bishopricks given them in *France*) who Marched before the Mob to the Governor; who,

standing their Errand, refused to see them, but Commanded them immediately to be gone : Upon which the Burghers went forthwith upon the Walls, and beat a Parley ; the Garrison Fir'd upon them, and Kill'd Four or Five: But the Disorder increasing, and the whole Body of the Burghers being Alarm'd, and more numerous than the Garrisons, the Governor was constrained to Capitulate; which was too surprizing to the *French*, that the King

himself could not believe it, until he had entred the Trenches, to see the Flag of Truce, which was hung out on *Sunday* the Eighth instant; and a Cessation of Arms being agreed on, and Hostages exchanged on both sides, the Articles of Capitulation were Signed about Two in the Afternoon.

The Articles were such as the Governor desired: The Chief of which was as followeth.

The Articles of Capitulation, for the Surrender of
MONS, April the Eighth, 1691.

I.

TH E Garrison, both Horse and Foot, with the Persons thereunto belonging, consisting of what Nation soever, shall, according to the Military Custom, March out with Colours Flying, Drums beating, compleatly Armed, with Bullets in their Mouths, and lighted Matches, Bag and Baggage; and shall be Conducted to the Camp near Hall.

II.

That for the conveniency of carrying away their Baggage, and what else they please, they shall be allowed Thirty cover'd Waggons, Fifty Persons to March out on Horseback in Masques, Six Pieces of Cannon, and Two Mortars.

III.

The Sick and Wounded, that think fit, may remain there till they are well, and be accommodated.

commodated according to their Condition.

IV.

Every one may Bury his Dead where he pleases.

V.

Those that fled into the Town from the Neighbouring Villages (as well Gentlemen as Peasants) may return to their Habitations, and freely enjoy the same.

VI.

That the Garrison shall be Conducted by a Convoy of Sixty Squadrons of French

Horse, to the Camp near Hall.

VII.

That the Garrison shall be allowed Forty Eight Hours to prepare for their March.

VIII.

Immediately after the concluding the Accord, the Gate of *Barlemont*, with the two Half-Moons and Counterscarp shall be delivered up to the French King.

IX.

This Accord shall be inviolably observ'd, and Executed in all its points.

On *Tuesday* the 10th, the Garrison Marched out 4500 Strong: As they passed by, the *Dauphin* took a Review of them, and observ'd, that the *Wal-loons* and *Spaniards* were very ill Mounted and Equipt; but the Troops of *Holland* and *Brandenburgh* were otherwise. The Governor, who was Magnificently Vested and Mounted, made Three Salutes to *Monsieur*, with his Sword in his hand, and declared his Trouble that the Burghers had obliged him to Surrender; saying,

"That he had much rather have trusted to the Courage of the Officers, and Soldiers of the Garrison. Brigadier *Fagel*, that Commanded the *Dutch* Troops, refused to Sign the Capitulation, and declared his Grief to the *Dauphin* at their Dishonourable Surrender. Monsieur *Vauban*, the Famous Engineer, first entred the Town and gave the necessary Orders. Twelve Thousand Men are ordered for to Garrison the Town; and Monsieur *Ventilack*, a *Swiss* Colonel, is made Go-

vernor. The Inhabitants are Com-
manded to provide 12000 good Beds
for the Garrison, tho' they before
would scarce allow Straw for 2000
of the *Dutch*; they have likewise de-
manded of the Burghers 200000 Flo-
rens, towards the repair of the Forti-
fications of the Place; and the *French*
King is resolved to Build a Cittadel,
on purpose to bridle the Inhabitants,
having already Disarm'd the Chief of
the Burghers; they have likewise be-
gun to exact Contributions in the se-
veral Towns and Villages, in the
Neighbourhood of *Mons*.

The Prince *de Berge*, the Gover-
nor, at his Arrival in the Camp, assur'd
the King, That he would have main-
tain'd the Town Eight or Ten days
longer in spite of all the Power of
France; and that the Garrison wanted
no manner of Necessaries for its De-
fence.

The King had drawn together an
Army of 50000 Men, and designed,
on that day the Place was Surrendered,
to have advanced so near the *French*
Army, as either to have immediately
put in Relief into the Place, or else to
have given Battle the next Morning,
tho' the Enemy had broken up all the
Roads, and Fortified the Avenues that
led to their Camp. The *French*, after
they had Garrisoned the Town, sepe-
rated their Army; the one Part
made a shew as if they designed to
Invest *Charleroy*, but Marched off; and
the *French* King went for *Versailles*.

His Majesty, King *William*, on *Tues-
day*, took a Review of His Army; im-
mediately after which, they went to
Quarters, the Foot in the Frontier
Towns, and the Horse in the Neigh-
bouring Villages.

On the 16th the King returned to
the *Hague*, in his way for *England*.



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